South Carolina.

their votes-each set for its own candidate. had expected a tirade of abuse of the South. Governor Hammon will doubtless certify The President has, however, revenged himto the election of the one set, and Governor self upon our northern Democratic breth-CHAMBERLAIN to the election of the other ren. He evidently considers them much set. Each set will be duly supplied with worse than the southern Democrats. We credentials. The titles of the two claimants were greatly amused at reading his hearty to the governorship are such that each of denunciations of the former. But his lanthose titles will be pronounced good by one guage is undignified, and will do him more or the other house of Congress. Now, who harm than it will the subjects of his caustic is to decide? Can Congress shirk its duty, | censure. or escape it in any way?

appear to-day; and will if Florida casts her We should as soon have expected from vote for TILDEN. It was kept up by Gene- BEAST BUTLER a plea in abatement in the ral GRANT only that it might count CHAM- case of the world against him for his vil-BERLAIN in, so that he in turn might certify lanies at New Orleans during the war. The to the election of the HAYES electors. When President, however, will not damage himthe begus House dissolves, if dissolve it self in any good man's estimation by ac- to a deceitful compromise that would proshall, Chamberlain's claim to the Gover- knowledging that he has committed blunporship will fall with it.

But if Florida be counted for HAYES, aselectors in South Carolina. It is useless to party in respect of this matter. speculate. This day will tell the tale. Pereven more, for the Great Reformer?

The South Carolina Legislature. The latest news of all tells us that the pleased.

Hamrion House is now beyond a doubt the constitutional House of Representatives of ing in Chamberlain is the real Senate, and worth reading as coming from him. Democratic seceders cannot set Democratic House will do for a Senate we length. cannot predict. Perhaps the real Senate | As a whole the message is a much better in counting the vote for Governor.

ernor to be sworn in by the Chief-Justice of bers of the Cabinet together. this office for CHAMBERLAIN.

peat what we have so frequently said-we for us to say that the above short editorial, PERSONAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN CAPTAIN ernor; and we suspect that he means what received. he says, and what he has the power to bring true.

The expectation of the public of the whole country has become fact. The vildling. Two unprincipled negroes, comwho are worse than the negroes, have cleeted a President of the United States, so far as the vote of Louisiana can accomplish that end, over the united votes of millions of intelligent, honest, white citizens-in dred thousand white males over twenty-one years of age, and, if ignorant negroes be omitted, in spite of a popular majority of a million of free white males over that age; and that, too, over majorities for TILDEN in Boston, New York city, Brooklyn, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and almost every large city in the Union. The outrage is unspeakably great. It poisons the polities of the entire land. It will stink in the nostrils of the people of every civilized country in the world, and make our boasted free institutions the laughing-stock of the

But the Democratic electors will meet today and east their votes for TILDEN. They will have certificates of election from Mr. McEnery, who is really the man who was elected Governor of Louisiana two years ago. They will send a certificate that they voted for TILDEN to the President of the Senate at Washington to compel Congress

to take notice of the frauds in that State. The end is not yet. Louisiana negroes and carpet-baggers are not yet equal in dignity and power to Congress.

Florida.

A ray of hope reaches us from Florida. The report prevalent in Washington yesterday that it had gone for TILDEN furnishes some foundation for the hope. It is too bad that the telegraph line should have broken down just at the critical moment. There are other rumors that Florida has been counted for Thees. But the ramors are not such as would justify us in stating them as anything more than rumors.

The General Assembly. The General Assembly of Virginia meets to-day at 12 M. in the Capitol. There will be a quorum of both houses present. The arrivals of scuators and members leave no doubt of it. Governor Kempen's message will be sent in after the bodies are called to order. The organizations of the last session

Orleans, of all his HAYES thunder. He marshals in their midst superintending bowever, that he had said and done all he made a mountain of a mole-hift, and the and guiding? Was not this trick set afnot intended, and that he would commit no effort ends in a mouse. Mr. Roberts en- to provoke that conflict which would jusdeavored, apparently, to make a bargain, tify, as was believed, the seizure of the but all that he got was the remark by HAYES government of the State by Federal miliand furthermore, to have a "fair count,"

The President's Message

contain concerning Florida, Louisiana, The HAYES electors and the TILDEN elec- timidation, unless by implication in some tors will meet in Columbia to-day and cast general remarks on other subjects. We

General Grant's apologetic introduction As to the bogus House, it ought to dis- must also surprise the public not a little.

ders. We have no room for an extended criti-Louisiana and South Carolina have already eism of the message, even if we had the been, and Oregon shall not come up to Tit- disposition to write it. After having called DEN's help to-day (Nebraska failed him yes- the northern Democrats swindlers and terday), then Grant will continue CHAM- "enemies in the rear" of the army in the BERLAIN in office, and recognize the bogus field, and told of the difficulties of recona means to an end-the struction, the President alludes to the re- Governor Haves could not go to the Demo- bound by an eath to the strict performance end being the due authentication of duction of taxes. We need say here only the certificates of election of the HAYES that we do not admit what he claims for his

Upon Indian affairs, and upon whatever haps amongst the 166 Hayes electors in the else belongs to the several departments, the northern States one honest man may be President touches in the style usual with found who will east his vote for TILDEN, his predecessors in office. He raps the Perhaps the needed elector may be found Democratic House over the knuckles for in South Carolina. Let us still hope. Who their "expensive economy" in cutting knows but Florida may give one vote, or down the cost of the diplomatic service. He tells Congress plainly that he ordered we cannot explain. We find it stated in the money appropriated by Congress to rivers and harbors to be expended as he

The President believes in compulsory education. He also recommends an educa-South Carolina. Not even Taff, or Ruger, I tional qualification for new voters. He also or Grast, will dare to touch that House repeats, in an appendix at the end of his new, it would seem to us. The bogus message, all his recommendations as made any power over returns or certificates of House has counted in Chamberlain. The to Congress during his two terms. The votes of such electors. This looks as if the very best interests of the whole people. real House will count in Hampton. On the one in regard to San Domingo appears in Senate had some correct notions on the sub- Failures have been errors of judgment, not other hand, the Senate that aided in count- the body of the message. What he says is ject.

- The President treats the subject of a new up for themselves as a Senate, and extradition treaty with England, and also have not attempted to do it. What the the subject of naturalization-both at some

will now come over and aid the real House one than we had expected from General GRANT. Mr. FISH has evidently had more It seems that the law requires the Gov- influence with him than all the other mem-

the State. Judge Moses cannot perform | P. S. The reference in our telegrams to the surprise felt in Washington when the So, as to South Carolina, we have to re- message had been read, renders it proper must wait for further news, before which commences with saying that such we can tell which party is to control surprise would be felt by every man who the State. Hamrton says either he will be might read the message, was written seve-Governor or there will be a military Gov- ral hours before the telegram aforesaid was

President Grant.

dent GRANT's attitude and opinions. We do the handsome thing clean and thorough. comes to a measure of force and usurpation he has been as obstinate and as pertinacious as he showed himself to be when he sat and "intimidation," and all that sort of thing, the real end of which was the capture of the three disputed States for HAYES. there has been a steady stream of rumor of one day, based upon the idea that he is relenting, are blasted the next, and speculations that momentarily soften feelings like Irost before the sun. Whenever the atmosphere that has been clouded with re-GRANT, like a rat-terrier, still at his post.

holding on to his (my) "policy." That sincere gentleman, Governor Raxfrom its troubles and fearful apprehensions. Yet, as Governor Randelph left the front door of the White House the bull-dog SHERIDAN was sent off by the back door, to inaugurate all the oppression and brutality which Governor RANDOLPH too readily believed General GRANT meant to discon-

At this time the country is deeply interested in Mr. HEWITT's visit to the President, and fine stories are made of what passed between them. Mr. HEWITT won't tell what The two fell in the gutter, several blows was said. The extent of what Mr. HEWAT | being exchanged, when they were sepa has confessed is that the President said wit rated. "was not his province to decide whether the elections in the States had been fair or his military force, and Judge Boxo, and the cut by coming in contact with the pave lying agents, sustaining the frauds of the ment. without the support of the President case of necessity. through his soldiers?

Mr. Hewert's telegram amounts only to this. If that gentleman were to attempt to wounded. throw out the vote of Louisiana, " discussed the effect of such action." Very lucid, followed. indeed! It is as enigmatical as is GRANT himself. People go on to say that GRANT is grown more civilized, and sides with Mr. FISH. But is not TAFT in Columbia, and is not the South Carolina Democratic House of Representatives expelled from the State-House by the trick devised Late 4 elegrams rob Mr. Roberts, of New by Taff -by the constabulary, with Federal that if President he would do his best to tary, and the thorough establishment of the have "a fair and honest administration." Radicals in Columbia? What further hu-He could say no less, and GRANT could say miliation and tyranny is intended time will no less. How could be? Hasn't Grant show. But if Grant sides with Fish in endeavored to have a fair administration, counsel, is not Tarr, the pettifogger and House, it is well-known, will be exceedingly trickster, sent to Columbia to do indirectly and prevent anybody from being seated in the very thing which Fish had disapproved power in making up the list of members

We imagine that the first feeling which plainly tells he should do? No, he won't will come over every man after he shall read do this; and this alone can prove his sinthe President's message will be one of un- cerity. The soldiers will remain until the bounded surprise. Not one word does it consummation of the work of usurpation and the work of fraud supported by usurp-South Carolina, HAYES, or Democratic in- ation. Rest assured of that. Relenting indeed! Grant again appears, as GREELEY once represented him, in the skin of the sheep, pieced out with the tail of the fox! If this American CESAR would make friends of all people let him follow the ad-

vice of Caro to the Roman CESAR: "Bld him disband his legions, Restore the Commonwealth to liberty; Submit his actions to the public censure, And stand the judgment of a Roman Senate. Bid him do this, and Cato is his friend."

The Hayes-Roberts Sensation. We put no faith in this stuff. HAYES could not if he would peel off from his party at this time; nor could be at this juncture effect an understanding with the party leaders to play a deceitful game under the disguise of a compromise to get himself elected to the presidential chair. We do not believe the ultra Radicals would be a party mise a great deal to the southern people. point in the reputed declaration of Governor cratic party for a member of his Cabinet.

What the immediate inauguration of the Governor of South Carolina means we do not know. The term of office is supposed Governor takes office to-day, or forthwithin the middle of the last month of the yearwhen the new Governor comes in.

Mr. Edmunds's resolution inquires into the eligibility of electors of President and Vice-President, and whether Congress has

The Boston Advertiser, the ablest of Republican papers in the United States, while a State?" We should think not.

Here it is. The Republican majority in Oregon is 1,165.

PETERSBURG.

MINTON AND MR. RECEEN RAGIAND-THE PARTIES BAILED FOR EXAMINATION.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.) DECEMBER 5, 1876.

damage to any of no serious remarks made have always looked upon the President as | Drury A. Hinton, the City and Com-Mr. Hinton, armed with a cowhide and pisof Washington and Union streets, near where the train upon which Mr. Ragland

Mr. Hinton's statement of the affair is

substantially as follows: He went down Washington street to the depôt shortly after 9 o'clock, as was his custom. When he ar-Union streets he saw Mr. Ragland nearly opposite, walking up and down the walk-As he approached the corner Mr. gard to him clears up there is General Ragland crossed over and passed in front of him some ten or fifteen yards, going down Union street. It occurred to him that Mr. Ragland might attack him, and as he approached the corner he saw (through polini, left the White House with increased the glass windows of the store on the correspect for President Grant and the bright- ner) Mr. Ragland pull out a pistol, and as he thought, from a cursory Ragland's purpose to jump out and shoo and arrived at New Orleans most promptly in the other, striking at Mr. Hinton with the ground, wrested the cowhide from his hand and was making an effort to wrest the pisto also, when several gentlemen came up Immediately afterwards Mr. James T. Tosh (a son-in-law of Mr. Ragland's) came up and struck Mr. Hinton, who struck back

, Mr. Eagland, when thrown by Mr. Hin-"not." And yet do we not see bin through | fon, had the bacit of his head quite severely

returning boards, which were so monstrous tack Mr. Hinton with the cowhide; that he that they could not have been committed armed himself with pistols to use only in

Captain Tosh states that while in the depôt he was informed that Mr. England had been shot in the head and badly Before that time he did not reduce the inflated story of what took place know that Mr. Ragland was in the city. He at the interview he would have to hew it ran out immediately, and seeing Mr. England down immensely. True, he says that the being led off between two gentlemen, with his head wounded and bleeding, he supposed President and himself, upon the assump- he had been shot, as reported, by Mr. Hintion that the joint session of Congres should ton. Incensed at the latter, he rushed upon him and struck him, and a schale and blows

> All the parties were taken in custody carried before the Mayor, and required to give bond in the sum of \$1,000 to keep the peace and to appear at court to-morrow morning for an investigation of the case. There was at one time some appearance of a difficulty between Mr. Tosh and Mr. William E. Hinton, Jr., arising out of the above, when the latter was also required to give bond to keep the peace. Explaining.

breach of the peace, the bond was remitted. ROBIN ADAIR. Colorado case also came un in another shane the name of Mr. Belford, the Representative taken on the election of a Speaker. The next close, and the clerk has almost arbitrary

President Ulysses's Last Message to the Congress of the Nation.

HIS RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT HIS OWN CAREER-A REVIEW OF THE SEVERAL DE- printed for certain other diplomatic posts, PARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-SOUTHERN AFFAIRS IGNORED-ADJUST-MENT OF THE CLAIMS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO-FRAUDU-TIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR-ABOUT THE CENTENNIAL-THE METHOD OF CHOOSING AND DECLARING THE ELEC-TION OF A PRESIDENT-A SYNOPSIS OF been made, to close their respective legations ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1876. To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives: In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the last eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even They would feel irrepressible suspicions witnessed the excitement attending a presithat such a compromise might be too faith- dential campaign but twice antecedent fully fulfilled by HAVES. There was one to my candidacy, and at but one of them was eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable to HAYES that discredited the whole report: suppose that errors of judgment must that was that he proposed to put Mr. LAMAR have occurred. Even had they not, differin his Cabinet if he should be President. ences of opinion between the Executive, of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of blunders on the part of the Executive of January, 1877, has carried on its labors because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and as I admit; but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants apto commence on the 1st of January. How pointed to aid in carrying out the it is that the telegrams all state that the new various duties of administering the Government-in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon the recommendations the representatives chosen directly by the Tribune almanac-generally good au- the people. It is impossible, where so many Shority-that January 1st, 1877, is the time trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration from the time of Washington to the present has been free from these mistakes; but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional within the law, and for the at a most critical and difficult time-less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other free nation had ever survived. Nearly one it thinks that a fair election in the con- haif of the States had revolted against the tested southern States would be in favor of Government, and of those remaining faith-HAYES, nevertheless asks the serious quest ful to the Union a large percentage tion "Can we afford to reverse the voic of the population sympathized with the rebellion, and made an "enemy in the rear" almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment but they maintained incer openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the Government they would see destroved, and reaped all the advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs-many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities the then noble President, who had carried the country so A personal difficulty occurred near the far through its perils, fell a martyr to his depôt of the Petersburg railroad this morn- patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The ing, in which several gentlemen became intervening time, to my first inauguration, but which, fortunately, resultoon Congress and the new Executive to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown iman enigma. We have never known him to monwealth's attorney, at the late meeting mediately into the hands of those who had of the Common Council, on the proposition | so recently and persistently tried to destroy to effect a settlement with Mr. Reuben Rag- it, or whether the victors should continue land relative to the controversy between to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Unionloving and Union-supporting votes. If free, in the full sense of the word, they would at the beginning of my first administration the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the Government. My province was wholly in approving their acts, to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt contracted in the courage production; another danger difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted, without a war, and in a manner seven years by searly \$300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time by over \$425,000,000. Refunding the bearing five and four and one balf ner the annual cent. interest respectively. interest has been reduced from \$130,000,000 in 1869 to but little over \$100,000,000 in 1876. The balance of trade

> will be easily accomplished, even in the abon the subject. wards the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and complaints of citizers of the United States bas substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of hoped, however, that these will ultimately Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Mon- be acquisted to the sacisfaction of Eoth Govtana territories, the Black Hills region, and ernments. approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked, why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty ally been found in paying quantity, and an the jurisdiction of the Government on the effort to remove the miners would calv end apposite side of the river. in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent these to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty esding the Black Hills Colombia has paid the award in the case of

has been changed from over \$130,000,000

against the United States in 1869 to more

than \$120,000,000 in our favor in 1876. It

and approaches to settlement by citizens. . . the steamer "Montijo," seized by authoriis so fully set forth by the Secretary of the and the amount has been transferred to the Interior and the Commissioner of Irdian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own. The relations of the United States with foreign Powers continue on a friendly foot-Questions have arisen from time to

THE POSSIGN RELATIONS have been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarraments which have surrounded some of the foreign Powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occuthe presidential chair by fraud? But Roof? Andrew Johnson said that Grant
By putting on or leaving off any names he can throw the organization of the House to one party or the other, and Mr. Banks's of the earth has been plainly shown by the of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the exhibition which has just placed and specific amounting in the exhibition which has just placed and specific amounting in the part of citic may arise during the time for which the eles which are raised to greater quantity than the exhibition which has just placed and specific and must sell,

and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bollvia, Ecuador, and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had and consulates, and cease from the performance of their duties; and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute charges d'affaires for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service, as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an execonomy, and that retrenchment secured by small change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a reëxamination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress. The court of commissioners of Alabama claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the first day with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14, 1876, it appears that within the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is a cause of satisfaction that the method adopted for the satis-

justly entitled to early consideration should have proved successful and acceptable. Woods to the Rocky mountains, commenced ments of the commissioners with the mans commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany by Artiwith the termination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the entire the British possessions except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work entrusted to the commissioner and the officers of the army attached served, the original official list of monu- tive born and naturalized, once citizens of tually less in amount than thes official report of the commissioner on the tion of the United States, but continue on expense of steam machinery. The part of the United States, with the report convenient occasions to assert a claim to necessary for these repairs should be itted to I

a short time. I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS

inder the treaty of 1842. The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862 concerning commerce and navigation pursuant to the provisions tion to these subjects. In like manner I of the twenty-second article thereof. Under | repeat my recommendation that some means | navy that we have to its best and mothis notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1876. That Government tion of the just and subsisting claims of has invited negotiations towards the conclusion of a new treaty.

By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, should receive satisfactory information that enre to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by diplomatic 22, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the last suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860; in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has united with the other Powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be fucicial reform may be hindered by no obinto effect the convention respecting coms considertly believed that the balance of mercial reciprocity concluded with the trade in layor of the United States will in- Hawniian Islands in 1875 having been had. crease, not diminish, and that the pledge of the proclamation to carry into effect the Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 convention as provided by the ast approved Angest 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the sence of much-desired further legislation 9th day of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this message. The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, and which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly settled, have led to of infuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately

quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one Republic on those of the other. these is supposed to be increased and their prahibiting the occupation of the Black considerable changes in the course of the subject before it. These are now under presented by Hills region by whites? The answer is lower part of the Rio Grande river, which simple. The first emigrants to the Black river is a part of the boundary between the Hills were removed by groops, but mmors two countries. These changes have placed of rich discoveries of gold took into that on either side of that river portions of land practicable to comply with the clause ceding year. The difference can be true region increased numbers. Gold has actu- which by existing conventions belong to

The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between

The Government of the United States of The subject of Indian policy and reatment ties of that Government some years since,

amounce that the joint commission for the Bustment of claims between the United States and Mexico under the Convention of 1868, the duration of which has been agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will States against Mexico were referred to the missed or disallowed, and in 186 cases authorized by law and their requirements, awards were made in favor of the claimants as shown by years of experience, and also this report by those interested in agric which attends our relations with the Powers against the Mexican Republic, amounting in with the purpose on the part of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from it with the purpose on the part of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose on the part of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose on the part of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose on the part of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose on the part of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and deriving their support from the purpose of the Bureau ture and the Bureau ture and the purpose of the Bureau ture and the purpose of the Bureau ture and the purpose of the Bureau ture and the Bureau ture and the Bur

their own local matters, as the Constitution | GRANT'S VALEDICTORY. other nations from a better acquaintance | against Mexico, and the balance only to be | necessary, to prosecute economical he United States to make provision for this to provide for armament of fortification to reduce the amount usually approits own citizens. I invite your attention plenish the working stock of the support of the legislation which will be departments. The appropriations for the necessary to provide for the payment. proportion of the awards in favor of and manufacture of small arms, and to In this connection I am pleased to be able years been so limited that the accurate of the United States in certain foreign to express the acknowledgments due to Sir tions in store will be entirely exhaust countries, and for certain consular officers, Edward Thornton, the umpire of the com- during the present year, and it will and by reducing the amounts usually appromission, who has given to the consideration of the large number of claims submitted to I invite your special attention to the and thus necessitating a change in the grade him much time, unwearied patience, and lowing recommendation of the Secretary of the representative. For these reasons, that fairness and intelligence which are War : First. That the claims under act immediately upon the passage of the bill well known to belong to the accomplished making appropriations for the diplomatic representative of Great Britain, and which during the war, be removed from the office are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the republic of Mex-

> several claims. The proposition, however, provide for the permanent organization could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness. Third. That the manufacturing operations of Venezuela. These are so much dispersed the Ordnance Department be concentrate that it would be difficult, if not impossible, at three arsenals and an armory, and the to ascertain their disposition on the subject. The remaining arsenals be sold and the pro In former messages I have called ceeds applied to this object by the Ordinar the attention of Congress to the necessity Department. The appropriations for of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization, and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. The numbers of persons of foreign birth my approval the Secretary of War direct seeking a home in the United States, the ease and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privi- of national importance. Subsequently leges of eitizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce works are now progressing such adopted citizens to return to the coun- basis. The improvement of the South P try of their birth, render the subject of of the Mississippi river, under James naturalization and the sateguards which ex- Eads and his associates, is progressing perience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of channel of twenty and three-tenths foot paramount importance. The very sim- depth between the jetties at the mount plicity in the requirements of law on this the pass, and eighteen and one-half feet question afford opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings however, has the width required before to and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalizafaction of the classes of claims submitted tion issued, afford a constant source of diffi- amining these works, and their reportto the court which are of long standing and culty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship It is with satisfaction I am enabled to state beyond those now existing, but I inthat the work of the joint commission for de- vite the earnest attention of Congress condition as effective as it is possible to ke termining the boundary line between the to the necessity and wisdom of it with the means and authority given some provisions regarding uniformity Department. It is, of course, not posthe northwest angle of the Lake of the in the records and certificates, and pro- to rival the costly and progressive estable viding against the frauds which frequently ments of great European Powers with in 1872, has been completed, the final agree- take place, and for the vacating of a record old material of of naturalization obtained in fraud. These have been duly signed, and the work of the provisions are needed in aid and for the to which no increase has been authorize protection of the honest citizen of foreign | since the war except the eight small cruise birth, and for the want of which he is made | built to supply the place of others w to suffer not unfrequently. The United had gone to decay. Yet the most States has insisted upon the right of expa- been done that was possible with cle XXXIV, of the treaty of Washington triation, and has obtained, after a long means at command, and by su struggle, an admission of the principle con- tially rebuilding some of our old tended for by acquiescence therein on the with durable materials, and com boundary between the United States and part of many foreign powers, and by the repairing and refitting our monit confusion of treaties on that subject. It is, the navy has been gradually so however, but justice to the Government to up that though it does not maintain which such naturalized citizens have for- tive position among the progre merly owed allegiance, as well as to the of the world it is now in a condition United States, that certain fixed and definite | powerful and effective than it ever h to the commission has been well and rules should be adopted governing such in timeof peace. The complete resatisfactorily performed. The original of cases, and providing how expatriation may our five heavy iron-clads are only the final agreement, of the commissioner, be accomplished. -While emigrants in large on account of the inadequacy of the signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the numbers become citizens of the United priations made last year for the original list of astronomical stations ob- States, it is also true that persons, both na- bureaus of the Department, which

> ments marking the international boundary the United States, either by formal acts or fore the war, notwithstanding t line, and the maps, records, and general re- as the effect of a series of facts enhanced price of labor and man ports relating to the commission, have been and circumstances, abandon their citizen- the increase in the cost of the navel deposited in the Department of State. The ship and cease to be entitled to the protection growing out of the universal rise and within these questions. And in this connection I without further unnecessary delay again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of that there is in our navy will be de-American citizens contracted abroad, and and useful in the full capacity, and concerning the status of American women be powerful for purposes of defene who marry foreigners, and of children born also for offensive action should of American parents in a foreign country, sity for that arise within a reason The delicate and complicated questions con tance from our shores. The fact that or tinually occurring with reference to natu- navy is not more modern and powerfit ralization, expatriation, and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, plaint against the Secretary of the Navy i induce me to earnestly direct your attenbe provided for the hearing and determina- cient condition; but the good sense of aliens upon the Government of the United to his practical action that we have at t States within a reasonable limitation, of such as may hereafter arise. While by existthe President was authorized, when he ing provisions of law the Court of Claims certain cases be resorted to alien claimant, the absence

any general provisions governing cases, and the want of tribunal skilled in the disposition of such principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases or compels a consid- | nuc for same period, \$30,645,165-lea eration of such claims by Congress or the estimated excess of expenditure to be executive departments of the Government. | propriated as a deficiency of \$6,078,267. It is believed that other Governments are in advance of the United States upon this sor, is convinced that a change in the h question, and that the practice now adopted of adjusting the salaries of postmest is entirely unsatisfactory.

Congress, by an act approved the 3d day of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State when formed into the Umon upon an equal footing with the origincl States. A Constitution baying been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the asting Governor having certified to me the facts as provided by the said act, together with a copy of such Constitution and ordinances as provided for in the aid act, and the provisions of the said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August_1876; a copy of which is hereto an-

The report of the Secretary of War shows intendent of the railway mail that the army has been actively employed investigated this case and during the year in subduing, at the request that the messenger had disappeared from of the Indian Bureau certain wild bands of his post, leaving his work to be performed the Sionx Indian nation and in preserving the peace at the South during the election. The commission constituted under the act justify him in recommending that a m of July 24, 1876, to consider and re- severe nunishment should be provide port on the "whole subject of the reform the offence of assaulting any person in char and reorganization of the army " met in of mails, or of retarding or otherw August last, and has collected a large mass obstructing them by threats of person of statistics and opinions bearing on the injury... consideration, and their report is progress- ficiency by ing. I am advised, though, by the presi- the last fiscal year was reduced to \$4,08 dent of the commission that it will be im- 790,18 as against \$6,169,938,88 of the of the act requiring the repert to be the large increase in its ordinary received prescated through me to Congress on the which greatly exceeded the estimates the first day of this session, as there has for, and a sight decrease in its expennot yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject Office Department, for the past seven fist demands. Therefore I ask that the time of years have increased at an average of over making the report be extended to the 29th per cent. per annum, while the increase day of January, 1377. In accordance with expanditures for the same period has the resolution of August 15, 1876, the but about 55 per cent, per annum, and arms regulations prepared under the act decrease of deficiency in the revenue of March 1, 4875, have not been pro- been at the note of nearly 2 per cent. mulgated, but are held until after the re- arnum. The report of the port of the above-mentioned commission shall have been received and acted on. By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased, found one of great interest, marking, by 2,500 men, with the proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of bors to a close. From the report of the hostilities. Under this authority the cay- od knowledge and skill in the labor of p airy regiments have been strengthened, and ducing, saving, and ramiputating the sall a portion of them are now in the field purseen that within the time limited suing the remnants of Indians with whom fly the commission 1,017 claims on they have been engaged during the sum-the part of citizens of the United mer. The estimates of the War Department are

commission. Of these claims 831 were dis- made up on the basis of the number of men It is a little remarkable that two Massachasetts Republicans—Messas. Segiva and
Person revoled with the Democrats and the Democrats in the
House of Representatives for sending comnattees to the disputed southern States.

Mr. Baoley (Republicans), of New York,
also yoled with them. These yoled secured the time for which the same and provided so shifts of control of foreign nations in that the House could direct the clerk to put names on the roll. The Republicans and the cost of production to show their interest in and friendly feelings to show their interest in and

necessary to at once h July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the arm of the Quartermaster- and Commissar Generals and transferred to the Southe Claims Commission. These claims a of precisely similar nature to those now Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of before the Southern Claims Commi Venezuela to citizens of the United States sion, and the War Department Bu on account of claims of the latter against reads have not the clerical force for their that Government continue to be made with examination, nor proper machinery for inreasonable punctuality. That Government vestigating the loyalty of the claimant Second. That Congress sanction the sche has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect by of an annuity fund for the benefit of the issuing bonds for part of the amount of the families of deceased officers, and that it ale of the signal service, both of which wer recommended in my last annual message

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

for the current year were \$5,015,000. Wi that of this amount \$2,000,000 should expended, and no new works should be gun and none prosecuted which were amount was increased to \$2,237,600. vorably. At the present time there the head of the pass. Neither chan ment can be made by the United States, commission of engineer officers is now

be presented as soon as received. The report of the Secretary of the N shows that branch of the service to be

than it is has been made a cause complain of his endeavors to bring country will understand that it is really d

time any effective naval force at com-The report of

penditures for the fiscal year ending J 30, 1878, are \$36,723,432,43; estimated re The Postmaster-General, like his predec of the fourth class is necessary for the of the service as well as for the interest the Government, and urgently recomme that the compensation of the class of p masters above mentioned be based upon business of their respective offices as tained from the sworn returns to the tor of stamps cancelled. A few masters in the southern States expressed great apprehension of personal safety on account of connection with the have specially sequested that their r made public, lest it should result in the of their fives; but no positive testimen of interference has been submitted exce in case of a mail messenger at Sparia burg, South Carolina, who reported the he had been violently driven away while charge of the unils on account of his p tical affiliations. An assistant su by a substitute. The Postmaster-General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive

A Yerv fact that tures. The ordinary receipts of the ix

does, the great progress of the last cent in the variety, products of the soil, incre to prepare them for the use of man in the improvement, in machinery to a the agriculturist in his labors, and in knowledge of those scientific subjects cessary to a thorough system of econo in agricultural production-namely, che istry, botany, entomology, &c. A study